Exhibit 22

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

****

IN RE: VALSARTAN, LOSARTAN, AND IRBESARTAN PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION — MDL No. 2875 — HON ROBERT B. KUGLER

****

THIS DOCUMENT APPLIES TO ALL CASES

****

- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION -
SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER

Continued Remote Videotaped via Zoom Deposition of PENG DONG, commencing at 7:05 a.m. Hong Kong time, on the 1st of April, 2021, before Maureen O'Connor Pollard, Registered Diplomate Reporter, Realtime Systems Administrator, Certified Shorthand Reporter.

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Videographer: Judy Diaz

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EXAMINATION PAGE

PENG DONG

BY MR. SLATER 357

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NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE

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Direction to Witness Not to Answer

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None.

Request for Production of Documents

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None.

Stipulations

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None.

Questions Marked Highly Confidential

PAGE LINE

None.

P R O C E E D I N G S

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are now on the record.

My name is Judy Diaz. I am a legal videographer for Golkow Litigation Services.

Today's date is April 1, 2021, and the time is 7:05 a.m.

This remote video deposition is being held in the matter of Valsartan, Losartan, and Irbesartan Products Liability Litigation MDL.

The deponent is Peng Dong.

All parties to this deposition are appearing remotely and have agreed to the witness being sworn in remotely.

All counsel will be noted on the stenographic record.

YANG SHAO, Interpreter, having been previously duly sworn to translate the proceedings to the best of his ability, translated as follows:

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PENG DONG,
having previously remotely affirmed to tell the truth, was examined and testified further as follows through the interpreter:
FURTHER EXAMINATION
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. On the screen is a portion of the Drug Master File amendment filed in December 2013.
Do you see that?
A. I see on the screen a document in English. I cannot understand what it says. I'm sorry.
MR. SLATER: Cheryll, can you go to the first page of the document, please?
Thank you.
Q. I'll start over.
On the screen is part of the Drug Master File amendment that was filed in December 2013 that we've been discussing. It's dated November 10, 2013. Section 3.2.S.3.2, titled "Impurities."
Do you see the document in

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front of you?
A. I do see a document in English on the screen.
MR. SLATER: What exhibit number is this, by the way, for the record? Let's just get that into the record.
MS. CALDERON: 205.
MR. SLATER: Thank you.
(Whereupon, Exhibit Number ZHP-205 was marked for identification.)
MR. BALL: I'm sorry, did you say 205?
MR. SLATER: Yes.
MR. BALL: Thank you.
MR. SLATER: Let's go to page 82. The Bates number, the last four digits is 7833.
Scroll down, please, a little bit.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. There's a heading in the middle of the page that says "DMF and MTBE." And in

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that section, in part it states, "Based on actual residual results that DMF and MTBE have never been detected in Valsartan, it is demonstrated that these solvents are completely removed from the manufacturing process and omission of the testing is justified."
MR. SLATER: You can translate that. Would you read that -- well, let me start over again. I messed up. Let me start over.
Q. This is part of the "Residual Solvents" section, and there's a heading in the middle of the page that starts "DMF and MTBE.
And it states in part in that paragraph, "Based on actual residual results that DMF and MTBE have never been detected in Valsartan, it is demonstrated that these solvents are completely removed from the manufacturing process and omission of the testing is justified."
My question is, would that information have been based on the risk

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assessment and the process validation that was performed in 2011?
A. I wonder if the plaintiffs' attorney could highlight the sentence you just quoted in this paragraph, because in this paragraph there's too much information, and I cannot understand what it says here in English.
Besides, can the plaintiffs' attorney ask more specific questions?
Q. Where this says that it was demonstrated that the solvents DMF and MTBE were completely removed from the manufacturing process, was that based on the risk assessment that was performed in 2011?
MR. BALL: Objection. Outside the scope of the 30(b)(6) topics. This is a regulatory document.
A. I would like to ask the plaintiffs' attorney whether your quotation translated by the interpreter was a direct quotation from the original in English from this paragraph. I'm sorry, my English is not good.

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BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Can you please answer the question, sir?
A. If the interpreter just translated what the plaintiffs' attorney just quoted directly from this paragraph, could you help me by further clarifying, because the scope of the question is too broad.
I would like to have a more specific question, or maybe the interpreter can translate this paragraph to me, because I need to get some understanding of the context.
MR. SLATER: Okay. Go off the clock.
You can translate the whole paragraph for him if he wants it translated. This is off the clock.
THE INTERPRETER: The interpreter is asked to translate this whole paragraph.
(Interpreter translating document to witness.)
A. Thank you, Interpreter. Now

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I'm clear.
MR. SLATER: Before we go on the clock, is he ready to answer the question, or is he going to keep asking me questions? Because I want to just get an answer on the record.
MR. BALL: We're going back on the clock. The clock is for translation only, Adam. Please go back on the clock.
MR. SLATER: Don't be so angry, Frederick. It's only the early part of the deposition. You usually don't get angry for an hour or two into it.
MR. BALL: You know, what can I say. Go back on the clock.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Here's my question. Did the risk assessment performed in 2011 determine that DMF and MTBE were demonstrated to be completely removed from the manufacturing process, as stated here in this DMF?
MR. BALL: Objection. Outside the scope of the 30(b)(6) topics.

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A. This regulatory document is within the responsibility of the regulatory affairs department.
I cannot determine whether this is within the topics I'm designated to testify on as a corporate witness. However, in my own capacity with regard to the question posed by the plaintiffs' attorney, I can share some of my opinions.
To the best of my recollection, this regulatory document for submission is dated in 2013, according to what has been represented to me by the plaintiffs' attorney.
In the risk assessment performed in 2011 with regard to DMF and MTBE during the process change, in the attachment it says DMF and MTBE needs to be further tested in the validation process.
In the process validation afterwards, based on the requirements of ICH, quality standards were formulated regarding DMF and MTBE. Both solvents were tested for any residues in the process of the

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validation.
After the validation was complete, between 2012 and 2013, when valsartan was manufactured using the zinc chloride process, DMF and MTBE were continuously being tested.
I believe, based on the work I just mentioned with regard to DMF and MTBE as solvents, the conclusion was strong that it has been demonstrated that DMF and MTBE could be completely removed.
Q. Thank you.
So the answer was yes, correct?
MR. BALL: Objection.
Mischaracterizes his testimony.
A. I do not understand what the plaintiffs' attorney was referring to when he said "So the answer was yes."
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. All right. Let's go to page 147, which the last four Bates numbers are 7898.
That was pretty good. We did one question in 25 minutes. We're cruising.

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Were you told that it's acceptable to take as long as you possibly can and give the longest possible answer possible every single time in order to take up the time in our deposition? Were you told that's acceptable for this deposition?

MR. BALL: Objection. Vague.

By whom?

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. You can answer.

MR. BALL: Before he answers -- you don't need to translate this.

Adam, he's tried to provide you with a complete answer. I mean, that's all I can say.

Okay. Go ahead.

MR. SLATER: Wait a second. Why did you just put that in there before he translates it so that -- are you asking him to translate that?

MR. BALL: No. I'm not asking him to translate what I just said.

MR. SLATER: I don't appreciate the speaking -- I don't --

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MR. BALL: I said, don't translate what I just said. I'm telling you, if you're going to accuse my witness of trying to slow down your deposition, I'm going to say on the record he's trying to give the best answer he can to the questions you're asking.

Now he can answer the question.

MR. SLATER: Please answer. Please read the answer.

A. I would protest against such statement from the plaintiffs' counsel. I deem it as a personal attack on me.

The document presented to me by the plaintiffs' attorney is in English, and my English skill is poor, so I have to ask the interpreter to translate the content of the document to me.

Besides, while he was translating, the time was off.

Q. Were you required to produce --

MR. SLATER: I'm sorry. What?

THE INTERPRETER: The witness

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hasn't completed the testimony yet.

A. I believe had the exhibits presented to me been in Chinese, then we would have been much more efficient.

With regard to the questions posed by the plaintiffs' attorney, I believe I have provided accurate responses in the most proper way I think.

If the plaintiffs' attorney has any questions regarding my answers, then we can have a discussion. However, I believe the previous question posed by the plaintiffs' attorney was a personal attack on me.

MR. SLATER: Cheryll, can you scroll down so we can see the top of the page also?

Thank you.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Page 147 of this document -- Bates 7898 are the last four digits -- is the discussion about genotoxicity.

My question is, genotoxicity was evaluated, or was supposed to be

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evaluated, as part of the risk assessment for the zinc chloride process, correct?

A. I would like the plaintiffs' attorney to clarify which time frame and which process were you referring to.

Q. 2011, and I said the zinc chloride process.

A. Okay. In 2011, during the valsartan zinc chloride process change, we conducted impurity analysis and risk assessment based on the requirements of laws and regulations, which included the risk assessment on genotoxic impurities.

The work we conducted in 2011 was based on the knowledge of the authorities, the industry, and ZHP.

Q. The 2011 risk assessment for genotoxic impurities for the zinc chloride process was a failure because it failed to detect the presence of NDMA, correct?

MR. BALL: Objection. Mischaracterizes his earlier testimony, and calls for opinion.

MR. SLATER: I wasn't

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characterizing his testimony. I was asking him a direct question. I'll expect a yes or no.
MR. BALL: Calls for opinion and expert testimony.
MR. SLATER: No, it doesn't. It's a fact question.
MR. BALL: No, it isn't, Adam.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Go ahead and answer.
A. The statement provided by the plaintiffs' attorney was incorrect. That was not what I tried to express.
The risk assessment, including the risk assessment of genotoxic impurities, had to be performed based on the situation and background at that time.
In 2011, the authorities, the industry, and ZHP did not have any knowledge of the formation of NDMA in valsartan zinc chloride process.
Q. This has a summary and refers to the EMEA CHMP guideline on the limits of genotoxic impurities effective as of

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January 1, 2007.
Was that relied on by ZHP in evaluating genotoxic impurities for the zinc chloride process in 2011?
A. Based on the information I collected with regard to our work done in 2011 as a corporate witness, when the risk assessment for the impurities was performed, this guideline was used as a reference.
MR. SLATER: Cheryll, if you could, could you pull that guideline up, please? It's the one that's dated -- it says London, 28 June 2006 in the top right.
Thank you.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. On the screen is Exhibit -- I think we're at 206, right?
(Whereupon, Exhibit Number ZHP-206 was marked for identification.)
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Start over.
On the screen is Exhibit 206,

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which is the guideline that we just discussed from the EMEA, and I'd like to turn now to Section 4 on page 4 of 8 at the very top.
The first paragraph under Section 4, which is titled "Toxicological Background," says, "According to current regulatory practice it is assumed that (in vivo) genotoxic compounds have the potential to damage DNA at any level of exposure and that such damage may lead/contribute to tumor development. Thus for genotoxic carcinogens it is prudent to assume that there is no discernible threshold and that any level of exposure carries a risk."
My question is, since your company consulted this standard in 2011, your company knew the information I just read, correct?
A. The question posed by the plaintiffs' attorney was based on the English paragraph on the screen.
As for the content of this quote in English, the interpreter already

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translated that to me, and I already understood the meaning of the quote.
However, could the plaintiffs' attorney repeat his pending question in English again so that I can fully understand the question and provide an accurate answer?
Q. ZHP knew the information in that paragraph in 2011 when it performed its risk assessment on the zinc chloride process, correct?
A. As the corporate witness, I retrospectively reviewed many documents and noticed that ZHP used this official document as a reference when they performed the risk assessment.
As for the person that was performing the risk assessment, whether he or she specifically paid attention to what has been quoted by the plaintiffs' attorney regarding the background, I'm not sure.
Q. Let's go now to page 5 of 8. The very bottom of the page is Section 5.2.3.
Section 5.2.3 of this document, which ZHP relied on in 2011, as you've told

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us, is titled "Application of a Threshold of Toxicological Concern."

MR. SLATER: And what I'd like to do is turn to the next page to go to a paragraph in the middle of the next page as part of this.

Perfect.

Q. It says right in the middle of the page, "Some structural groups were identified to be of such high potency that intakes even below the threshold of toxicological concern" -- "TTC" -- "would be associated with a high probability of a significant carcinogenic risk." And then it cites "(Cheeseman et al. 1999 and Kroes et al. 2004)."

"This group of high potency genotoxic carcinogens comprises aflatoxin-like, N-nitroso-, and azoxy-compounds that have to be excluded from the threshold of toxicological concern approach. Risk assessment of members of such groups require compound-specific toxicity data."

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That information was known to ZHP in 2011, correct?

A. Based on the information I collected as a corporate witness, in 2011 when ZHP conducted impurity risk assessment for valsartan zinc chloride process change, we used this document shown on the screen as a reference.

With regard to the description provided by the plaintiffs' attorney specifically and translated by the interpreter, ZHP conducted risk analysis or risk assessment for sodium nitrite during the valsartan zinc chloride process change in 2011.

Q. And all of the information we went through from this guidance was known to ZHP when it conducted the risk assessment for the TEA process with sodium nitrite quenching, correct?

A. For the triethylamine process, based on the requirements of laws and regulations, ZHP likewise conducted testing of sodium nitrite.

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Q. Can you answer my question, which is, all the information we've gone over -- rephrase.

Can you answer my question that all of the information in this guideline from the EMEA, the European Medicines Agency, was also available and known to ZHP in conducting the risk assessment for the TEA process with sodium nitrite quenching, correct?

MR. BALL: Objection. Vague with time frame.

But, Peng, to the degree you can answer his question yes or no --

MR. SLATER: 2011.

MR. BALL: -- please try to do so. To the degree you need to expand upon it to answer thoroughly, feel free.

A. What format of knowledge are you referring to when you were saying that in 2011, when ZHP was conducting risk assessment for TEA process, the information on the screen was already known to ZHP?

///

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BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Was the risk assessment for the TEA process with sodium nitrite quenching conducted in 2011?

A. I'm sorry, but could you ask your question more specifically?

Q. No. I wouldn't know how to do that.

A. The interpreter's translation was very clear to me, but still I cannot understand your question.

Maybe you can clarify what your question is or what you were referring to so that I can provide an accurate answer.

Q. When did ZHP conduct the risk assessment for the TEA process with sodium nitrite quenching to manufacture valsartan?

A. Based on the documents I reviewed as a corporate witness, I believe it was conducted in 2011.

MR. SLATER: Cheryll, if you have the next document, the EMA document, the "Questions and answers on the 'Guideline on the limits of

genotoxic impurities,'" I'd like to pull that up, please.

MS. CALDERON: I would need a minute on that, so...

MR. SLATER: Forget it, then. Let's go back -- let's take this document down and let's go back to the DMF, page 147, where we were before, and then we're going to go from there to the FDA guidance document that's referenced, the FDA draft guidance.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Going back to the discussion about genotoxicity, in the summary, after referencing the EMEA guideline, it also referenced FDA draft guideline "Genotoxic and Carcinogenic Impurities in Drug Substances and Products: Recommended Approaches," which it states "is applicable to the applications for existing active substances."

That was another guidance that was relied on in 2011 by ZHP in performing its risk assessments of both TEA process with sodium nitrite quenching and TEA process with

zinc chloride, correct?

A. Based on the FDA guideline mentioned by the plaintiffs' counsel, which is in English and is also shown on the screen, and based on the document shown now on the screen, I am able to draw the same conclusion.

Q. Can you read that first paragraph in English? Are you able -- I'm not asking you to, but are you able to?

A. I can recognize certain words; for example, "impurities," "FDA," "drug."

MR. SLATER: Cheryll, you said you found the EMA question and answer document, so let's put that up first. Okay.

I've now put on the screen -- before we get to the FDA guideline, I have the EMA "Questions and answers on the 'Guideline on the limits of genotoxic impurities'" up on the screen, which I think is Exhibit 207 now.

///

(Whereupon, Exhibit Number ZHP-207 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. What I'm going to do is -- this is dated September 23, 2010.

MR. SLATER: I'd like to turn to the second page, please, Section 2.

Q. And right in the middle of the page, it says -- it talks about levels of mutagenic impurity right in the middle of the page, and what I want to focus on, where it talks about the standard of "as low as reasonably practical" guideline, it says ALARP considerations can apply "unless it is a structure of very high concern; for example, N-nitroso compounds."

My question is this. ZHP knew in 2011 that N-nitroso compounds were structures of very high concern, correct?

A. I would like to ask the plaintiffs' attorney what "ALARP" means. I don't understand what it means.

Q. As stated in Question 2 just

above what I read, it means "as low as reasonably practicable."

It actually says, to give you a little more information, Question 2 starts out stating, "The guideline indicates that it is necessary to reduce a known or suspected mutagenic impurity to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) even if the level is below the threshold of toxicological concern (TTC)."

I hope that helps.

A. Okay. Thank you very much. Could you repeat your question again?

Q. As stated on this page, N-nitroso compounds are described as "a structure of very high concern" as part of Section -- Question 2, the answer.

That was known to ZHP in 2011, correct?

A. In 2011, based on the knowledge of the authorities, the industry, and ZHP, we conducted our corresponding work. For example, for sodium nitrite, we added testing of residual sodium nitrite in the validation

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batches.
MR. BALL: Peng, to the degree you can answer the question he asked in a yes or no, or if you have to qualify it, that's fine.
And, Adam -- please don't translate the rest of this, Dr. Shao -- Adam, we've gone about 75 minutes plus with translation, so maybe we can try to get this question answered and take a break.
MR. SLATER: Okay.
A. Okay. Thank you.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Did -- rephrase.
Was ZHP aware in 2011 that N-nitroso compounds were structures to be of very high concern according to the European Medicines Agency? Yes or no.
A. Your question is not a simple answer that I can simply answer with a yes or no.
In 2011, ZHP conducted corresponding work based on the knowledge of

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the authorities, the industry, and ZHP valsartan zinc chloride process at that time. The authorities also included EDQM.
MR. SLATER: Go off the record.
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 8:25 a.m. We're now off the record.
(Whereupon, a recess was taken.)
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 8:42 a.m. We're back on the record.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. At the very bottom of page 2, this refers to "a class of very potent genotoxic carcinogens," and that includes, according to this, N-nitroso compounds.
You agree that a N-nitroso compound is a very potent genotoxic carcinogen, correct?
MR. BALL: Objection. Calls for opinion.
A. I need the plaintiffs' attorney to point out where that statement is on this

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page; and, if possible, I would like interpreter to translate the context.
MR. SLATER: Great. Go off the time.
It's the very bottom, number 3, little three iii's. It says, "Yes, genotoxicity testing."
You can translate that for him if you'd like.
(Interpreter translating document to witness.)
A. Now I'm clear. Thank you, Interpreter.
MR. BALL: Back on the timer, please.
MR. SLATER: Is he answering or is he talking?
Okay. Let's go back on the timer.
We're all talking over each other. Let's stop for one second. Sorry, Dr. Shao.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. We're back on the timer.

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Please answer the question.
A. I would like the question to be repeated because it took some time for the translation. I'm sorry.
Q. This says that N-nitroso compounds belong to a class of very potent genotoxic carcinogens.
You agree with that, correct?
MR. BALL: Objection. Calls for opinion and expert testimony.
A. From the plaintiffs' attorney's statement as well as the interpreter's interpretation for the corresponding content, now I understand what it says on the screen in English, which matches the statement of the plaintiffs' attorney.
However, I'm not a toxicologist. I'm not able to provide a corresponding accurate judgment.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. What I just read was known to ZHP in 2011, correct?
A. Are you referring to the third paragraph on the screen translated by the

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interpreter just now by saying what I just read?
Q. Yes.
A. As a corporate witness, based on the information I collected, after reviewing certain documents, ZHP did use this regulatory document as a reference during valsartan's zinc chloride process change in 2011.
However, in my personal opinion as to whether the specific operator paid attention to the third paragraph on the screen that was just quoted by the plaintiffs' attorney, I cannot give an affirmative answer. In other words, I'm not sure.
However, during the valsartan zinc chloride process validation in 2011, ZHP did add testing for sodium nitrite.
MR. SLATER: Let's take this document down, and let's put up the Guidance for Industry from the FDA.
This is Exhibit 208. It's the FDA Guidance for Industry regarding

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Genotoxic and Carcinogenic Impurities in Drug Substances and Products: Recommended Approaches that was cited in the DMF update in December 2013.
(Whereupon, Exhibit Number ZHP-208 was marked for identification.)
MR. SLATER: What I would like to do now is turn to page 7, please.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Section IV is titled "Recommended Approaches" -- let me rephrase that.
Looking now at Section IV-A, titled "Prevention of Genotoxic and Carcinogenic Impurity Formation," I'm going to read something, Mr. Dong, and I'm going to ask you to listen to this and tell me if ZHP agrees with this statement, okay?
And I'm going to now read it. "Since drug-related impurities presumably provide limited, if any, therapeutic benefits and because of their potential to cause cancer in humans, every feasible technical

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effort should be made to prevent the formation of genotoxic or carcinogenic compounds during drug substance synthesis or drug product manufacturing."
A. I'm -- I was paying a lot of attention to the interpreter's translation. Can you please repeat your question?
Q. Do you agree with the statement that I just read to you from this FDA guidance document?
A. As for this guidance document, in my personal opinion, since it is a legal document, I'm not able to evaluate it with a simple yes or no.
Q. Are you refusing to answer the question?
MR. BALL: Hold on. That's not what he said. He said he can't answer your question. Maybe if you rephrased it.
MR. SLATER: Really? Like four or five times for the next half-hour, maybe?
MR. BALL: Adam, if that's what

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it takes, feel free. I can't help how you're asking questions.
MR. SLATER: I don't know why you're -- I don't need to be addressed. I'm looking at the document. I don't need to be coached. Thank you.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. You realize -- well, rephrase.
Does ZHP agree with the statement that I read, quoting from the FDA guidance document?
A. I think as for this FDA guidance document, we as a company cannot say we agree or don't agree. Rather, we should conduct our work based on our current knowledge as well as the requirement of this guidance document.
Q. One feasible technical effort to prevent -- rephrase.
It would have been feasible to perform gas chromatography-mass spectrometry to see if there were any nitrosamine impurities as part of the risk assessment.

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That would have been feasible, correct?
MR. BALL: Objection.
Speculative.
A. In 2011, during the development of valsartan zinc chloride process, ZHP conducted our work based on the knowledge then.
However, at that time, the authorities, the industry, or ZHP did not have any knowledge on the nitrosamine impurities, including its detection methods.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. We'll come back to that.
ZHP did use mass spectrometry to evaluate potential impurities as part of its risk assessment for the zinc chloride process, correct?
A. I'm sorry, but I do not understand your question. I wonder if you can break this question into shorter ones since it's a little bit too long to me, and then ask shorter questions one by one, or you can ask a more specific question.

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Q. No, I don't think we're going to do that. We're not going to bleed the clock much longer on this one.
MR. SLATER: Go to page 8, the top of page 8, please, Cheryll.
Q. ZHP was aware from this document that N-nitroso structures "have extremely high carcinogenic potency and are excluded from the threshold approach," as it states at the bottom of the top carryover paragraph. ZHP knew that in 2011, correct?
A. The interpreter already provided me with a very clear translation; however, I do not get your question because it's a little bit too long. Can you break into shorter ones or ask more specific questions?
Q. From -- rephrase.
Based on this document -- well, rephrase.
As stated in this document, N-nitroso compounds "have extremely high carcinogenic potency and are excluded from the threshold approach."

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ZHP knew that in 2011, correct?
A. I'm not quite sure what you mean by "excluded from the threshold approach."
Q. ZHP knew in 2011 that N-nitroso compounds such as NDEA and NDMA had extremely high carcinogenic potency, knew that in 2011, correct?
MR. BALL: Objection. Calls for expert testimony.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Answer the question, please.
A. I would like to tell you that I don't quite get your question. What form of knowledge are you referring to by ZHP knew in 2011?
Q. You're asking me to define what it means to know something?
A. I would like you to be more specific; for example, the form of the knowledge or the scope of the knowledge.
Q. This document was known to ZHP in 2011, and ZHP knew all the contents, including that sentence I read, correct?

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A. I'm sorry. I need you to point out where the sentence you just referred to is in this paragraph, and then I would like to ask the interpreter to translate for me.
MR. SLATER: Go off the timer.
Dr. Shao, it's at the top, the carryover paragraph. There's a sentence that starts, "However, there are some compounds."
Do you see that?
THE INTERPRETER: Yes.
MR. SLATER: It's that sentence that I'm reading.
(Interpreter translating document to witness.)
THE INTERPRETER: The interpreter is asked to translate the whole paragraph.
MR. SLATER: Hey, I'm not the guy trying to get out of Macao on Thursday night or Friday morning, so if he wants you to translate -- you're talking about starting on the prior page? Go ahead. Have at it. You can

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go back. As long as he wants to spend -- I don't know what else to tell him. I mean, it's a really long paragraph.

(Interpreter translating document to witness.)

A. I believe I need to understand the background or the context of this sentence in order to give you a response that's accurate.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. You don't have to explain yourself to me if you want Dr. Shao to read it to you. But we're not on the clock, and we're not going to go until 3:00 o'clock in the morning tonight. So all I'm saying is we're probably going to be continuing Friday night. That's all I'm saying.

MR. BALL: Adam, you don't get to make that decision.

MR. SLATER: So we're just going to go until 3:00 in the morning tonight?

MR. BALL: No. We're going to

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go the five hours of translation time that you are allowed.

MR. SLATER: Okay. Well, thank you for telling me what I'm going to do, but, you know, this --

MR. BALL: No, I'm not telling you what you're going to do.

MR. SLATER: We're going to do this for 15, 20 minutes now, this paragraph, on a simple question.

Maybe there's an easier way through this if you suggest -- well, you do whatever you want. I'm not going to --

MR. BALL: You already said I shouldn't coach you on how to ask questions, Adam.

MR. SLATER: I'm sorry. I don't know how to ask questions?

MR. BALL: I said you already suggested I should not help you ask questions.

MR. SLATER: No, you shouldn't.

MR. BALL: So...

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MR. SLATER: I was going to say, possibly suggest to your client there's an easier way to do this.

How about this. I'll do you a favor here. Let's go back on the timer.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Does ZHP agree or disagree with the FDA's statement that N-nitroso compounds have extremely high carcinogenic potency?

MR. BALL: Objection. Calls for expert testimony.

A. May I proceed to answer?

MR. BALL: Please.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. That would be wonderful.

A. As a company, I don't think we can simply agree or disagree with FDA's corresponding guidelines. What we were supposed to do was to conduct the corresponding work based on the requirements of the laws and regulations at that time.

Q. That includes conducting the work in accordance with this guidance

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document, correct?

A. From the document you just showed me on the screen, which was a document that ZHP submitted to FDA, I saw that corresponding work was conducted using this FDA's guidance document as a reference.

MR. SLATER: Cheryll, let's go to the last page of this document, page 13, the Decision Tree Flow Diagram.

Q. Appendix A to this FDA guidance is a Decision Tree Flow Diagram, and the first thing in the flow is to identify the impurity.

Do you see that at the top of the flowchart?

A. Are you referring to the box on top of this flowchart which has an English word followed by the word "impurity"?

Q. Yes, I am.

A. I do see that box.

Q. And you agree that in trying to prevent genotoxic impurities, the most important thing to do is to identify that the

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impurities are there, correct?
A. I disagree with your statement. The work conducted involved many departments, and it was very complex and complicated. Therefore, it is not appropriate to say certain work was very important or the most important.
Q. If you don't identify the impurity -- withdrawn. It doesn't matter. It's obvious.
MR. SLATER: Let's go back to the DMF, page 148 of the DMF, please, Cheryll.
Scroll up a little more.
Perfect.
Q. Looking now at page 148 of the DMF dated November 10, 2013, this is the Discussion on Impurities and the table of organic impurities.
MR. SLATER: What I'd like to do is scroll down, please, to the text at the bottom of the page.
Q. And this says in part, "there is not any high potency genotoxic group, such

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as, aflatoxin-like, N-nitroso-, and azoxy-compound has been included in these impurities." I'm going to stop there.
That was part of the risk assessment performed in 2011, that statement, correct?
A. I need you to point out which paragraph and which sentence you just quoted. I would like the interpreter to translate the whole paragraph in order to understand the context.
MR. SLATER: Go off the timer.
It's the last paragraph on the page that starts, "Regarding of the impurity D-J."
A. Okay. Thank you, Interpreter. I'm ready to answer a question.
Q. Okay. Go ahead and answer the question, please.
A. I'm sorry. It took some time for the interpreter to translate the document, so would you please repeat the pending question?
Q. The statement that "there is

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not any high potency genotoxic group, such as, aflatoxin-like, N-nitroso-, and azoxy-compound has been included in these impurities."
That was a statement based on the risk assessment performed in 2011, correct?
A. That's not correct.
MR. BALL: Adam, I just want to make sure we went back on the timer.
A. With regard to your question quoting the sentence in English in the last paragraph on the screen, as well as the information I collected through the translation of the two paragraphs by the interpreter, I believe ZHP had this statement based on the impurities D and J, or "D to J and hydrolysis product," which is the prior sentence to the sentence you just quoted.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. The basis of that statement was the risk assessment that was conducted by ZHP, correct?
A. I would like you to clarify

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what you are referring to by that statement.
MR. SLATER: Scroll up to the top of the table.
Perfect.
Q. At the top of the page where it says "Organic impurities," ZHP wrote in this document "All the potential organic impurities are demonstrated in Valsartan listed as follows," and then there's that whole table.
And nowhere does it include NDMA, correct?
A. Where it says "all the potential organic impurities" was based on the knowledge and understanding at that time. That's the validation and the conclusion we made.
Q. That was also based on the failure of the scientific analysis to be thorough in performing the risk assessment, correct?
MR. BALL: Objection. Calls for opinion.
A. What you said is not correct.

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In 2011, when ZHP was conducting valsartan zinc chloride process change, our work was based on the knowledge of the authorities, the industry, and ZHP at the time.

The scientific method for the potential impurity analysis was also based on the understanding and knowledge at that time.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Bottom line -- withdrawn.

MR. SLATER: Let's take this document down.

This is a colorful one.

By the way, are we at a break or should we keep going? Because I'm starting a new document.

MR. BALL: We have roughly 27 minutes until we've got 70 minutes.

MR. SLATER: Oh, really? Okay.

MR. BALL: Yes.

MR. SLATER: Great.

This is Exhibit 208, right? Wild guess?

THE STENOGRAPHER: 209.

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MR. SLATER: Like I said, this is Exhibit 209.

(Whereupon, Exhibit Number ZHP-209 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. This is Exhibit 209, which is from the International Agency for Research on Cancer, known as IARC, and it's the "IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans, Some N-Nitroso Compounds," and it's dated in the bottom left as May 1978.

MR. SLATER: If you could just scroll up a little, Cheryll, please.

Q. IARC monographs --

MR. BALL: Adam, I can't see the bottom.

There we go. Thank you.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. IARC monographs were known in the scientific community well before and certainly as of 2011, correct?

MR. BALL: Objection. Calls

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for speculation and vague.

MR. SLATER: All right. I'll ask it differently then.

Well, actually, no, I won't. I'll ask it differently but ask the same question.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. IARC monographs were well-known in the scientific community by 2011, correct?

MR. BALL: Objection. Calls for speculation.

A. I am not able to provide an accurate answer.

As for the validation in the scientific community, I believe it is beyond the scope of the topics I am designated to testify on.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. ZHP knew of the existence of IARC monographs by 2011, correct?

A. I cannot provide you with an accurate answer. By 2011, ZHP might have known or might have not known the existence. I haven't reviewed any related documents, so

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I cannot give you an accurate answer.

Q. What documents did you review to prepare for this deposition?

MR. BALL: Objection to the degree that it goes to --

MR. SLATER: I didn't ask the question in a way that would invade on privilege.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Answer the question.

MR. BALL: Adam, can I finish, please? I get to make my -- you get to ask your questions; I get to make my objections.

Objection on the basis of the attorney/client privilege. To the degree they're documents that he reviewed with counsel, please don't disclose those.

MR. SLATER: That's an inappropriate objection. I did not ask him that. You're feeding something into it to try to convolute the question.

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MR. BALL: We're not. You asked him what documents did he review.
MR. SLATER: That's all I asked him.
MR. BALL: Yes, and I'm telling him he can answer to the extent they weren't documents that we showed him.
MR. SLATER: That's an improper instruction.
MR. BALL: I disagree.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. What documents did you review to prepare for this deposition?
MR. BALL: Same objection.
A. As a corporate witness for this deposition, I reviewed documents related to our previous work; for example, the process change document that we have been discussing about over the past few days, validation documents, as well as batch records.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Is that all you reviewed?
A. Since you're asking for all the

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documents, would ICH document be counted?
Q. Yes.
A. I did review some ICH documents. As for the others, it happened some time ago, and I do not recall.
Q. Are those documents that you reviewed in a file, either in paper or on computer?
A. Some of the documents I reviewed, such as process procedures, changes, validations, batch records, are in the hard-copy form stored in an archive.
Q. Did you review any IARC monographs?
A. I'm sorry, my English is poor. What do you mean by "IARC" or the English word to that effect?
Q. IARC, International Agency for Research on Cancer.
A. Personally speaking, I haven't reviewed this document.
MR. BALL: Adam, we've probably gone long enough that the translator needs a break.

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MR. SLATER: Okay.
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Are we going off the record?
MR. SLATER: Yes.
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 9:49 a.m. We're now off the record.
(Whereupon, a recess was taken.)
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 10:06 a.m. We're back on the record.
MR. SLATER: That is not the document, Cheryll.
Cheryll, please take that down. Cheryll.
MR. BALL: Adam, I didn't look at it at all, I swear.
MR. SLATER: It's our chat, but I hope it wasn't -- if it's recorded, I'm going to ask to have it edited out if possible. Do you mind?
MR. BALL: No, I don't mind. I know that was a technological error.

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I'm not going to -- in the same way I don't think you want to see the texts that I'm sending to Patrick during the deposition.
MR. SLATER: Unless you're telling him what's going on in the last four minutes of the Knicks game, which I'm now missing when it's a two-point game, then no.
MR. BALL: I am not. Although I am going to point out that it's the women's final, NCA final, on next Sunday for Mr. Gu -- for Dr. Gu, so I find that highly disappointing.
MR. SLATER: All right. Let's go on the clock.
And, Cheryll, let's go to page 36, please.
That's not the right page. That's page 38.
MS. CALDERON: You cut out. Can you repeat the page?
MR. SLATER: Page 36.
Probably talking too soft as

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usual.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Looking at the third paragraph, the first sentence says, "It has been known since 1865 that the reaction of dimethylamine hydrochloride with sodium nitrite at an acidic pH yields N-nitrosodimethylamine," which I think we can agree is NDMA.
Did ZHP have that knowledge in 2011?
THE INTERPRETER: The interpreter is asked to repeat the rendition.
MR. SLATER: One second. Is he asking you to translate it for him?
THE INTERPRETER: No.
MR. SLATER: All right. Go ahead, read it again.
THE INTERPRETER: Signal is not stable, so the witness --
MR. SLATER: Okay, it's fine. It's fine. You don't have to explain, Dr. Shao. You can just read it to him.

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A. In 2011, ZHP had no knowledge of the formation of NDMA during the valsartan zinc chloride process.
Considering the English sentence you just quoted, by now ZHP has never manufactured valsartan using dimethylamine hydrochloride in the process.
Q. The zinc chloride process was yielding dimethylamine, which was then reacting with nitrous acid to create NDMA, correct?
A. I would like you to clarify which time frame or what context you're referring to in your question.
Q. The entire time ZHP manufactured valsartan with the zinc chloride process, the process was yielding dimethylamine, which was reacting with nitrous acid to form NDMA, correct?
A. During the development of valsartan zinc chloride process in 2011, ZHP had no knowledge of the formation of NDMA in the valsartan zinc chloride process.
Q. Can you answer my question, please, as to what you know right now, speaking for ZHP?
MR. SLATER: Actually, I'm not going to ask. I asked it twice; he doesn't want to answer it. We'll seek our remedy.
Once --
MR. BALL: Hold on. I'm sorry, I was muted.
I disagree with the proposition that he doesn't want to answer it. He tried to answer it.
Maybe if you rephrase the question, Adam.
MR. SLATER: It's not working. Every time I rephrase, I get another question back. So it's just -- it's like -- it's fruitless. So I'll go to the next question.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Once ZHP learned that there was dimethylamine reacting with nitrous acid in the zinc chloride process, ZHP knew that it had to optimize that process to prevent NDMA from forming, correct?

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A. In 2011, ZHP had no knowledge of the formation of NDMA in valsartan zinc chloride process.
MR. BALL: I think there's confusion there. I think he's asking when they found out, what -- did they take steps to optimize the process.
Is that a fair characterization, Adam, of what you were asking?
MR. SLATER: Yes.
A. If my attorney correctly characterized your question, then my answer would be as follows.
After June 2018, when ZHP found the NDMA impurity in the valsartan zinc chloride process, ZHP organized corresponding departments and conducted corresponding work, including optimizing the process.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. ZHP realized that it would never be appropriate to put dimethylamine with nitrous acid where those two substances

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could react together, because there would be a risk of creating NDMA, right?
A. Can you break this long question into shorter ones and ask them one by one --
Q. Sure.
A. -- or be specific in your question? Because your question is a little bit too long. I'm sorry.
Q. No problem.
I'm asking about the time period of 2011.
MR. SLATER: Please tell him that.
Q. First I want to ask about dimethylamine.
MR. SLATER: Please tell him.
Q. In 2011, ZHP knew that dimethylamine could react with nitrous acid to form NDMA. As a matter of chemistry, ZHP knew that, correct?
A. I would like to ask you the scope and the person you're referring to by "as a matter of chemistry."

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Q. The people in charge of the risk assessments for the valsartan manufacturing processes.
A. The key person in charge of the risk assessment for valsartan zinc chloride process in 2011 already left the company, so I cannot offer my evaluation of his personal knowledge of chemistry as a corporate witness.
All I can do is to use the documents that are available to me, such as the process change, process validation, and review them to find out about the circumstances at that time.
Q. Who is that person who left the company?
A. For example, the manager in the technical department, Kai Yang, spelled as K-A-I, last name Y-A-N-G.
Q. Did you review his notes and his files?
A. I did review some of the documents he approved.
Q. I guess we'll check our files

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to see if we have those documents. Doesn't sound familiar.
Were those notes? Rephrase.
What type of documents were they? Were they notes? Were they memos? Were they books? What were they?
A. The documents I reviewed are mostly the files retained by the company; for example, the process change documents where Kai Yang put his signature on.
Q. Would ZHP have ever knowingly put dimethylamine and nitrous acid together as part of the manufacturing process for valsartan?
MR. BALL: Objection. Calls for speculation.
A. In 2011, during the valsartan zinc chloride process change, ZHP had no specific knowledge of the formation of NDMA in the valsartan zinc chloride process.
MR. SLATER: Cheryll, turn to page 40, please.
Q. This paragraph says in part that "The principal techniques employed by

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the analysis of volatile N-nitrosamines have been described in a recent publication," it gives the citation to Preussmann 1978, and then refers to "The relative merits of high- and low-resolution mass spectrometry...since use of mass spectrometry as a confirmatory technique is particularly important."
You would agree with me, knowing what you know now, that mass spectrometry is the best way to identify NDEA and NDMA in valsartan, correct?
MR. BALL: Objection. Calls for speculation, expert opinion, and opinion.
MR. SLATER: Actually, I'm going to withdraw the question. I'm withdrawing the question. I'm asking it differently.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. This paragraph refers to the use of high- and low-resolution mass spectrometry to identify volatile N-nitrosamines.
You agree that is the proper

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method to identify NDEA and NDMA in valsartan, correct?

MR. BALL: Objection. Calls for speculation, calls for expert opinion.

MR. SLATER: It calls for the analytical process they employed.

MR. BALL: No. That's not what you asked, Adam. You did not ask what did they employ. You asked if it's the best way to do it.

MR. SLATER: Your objection is not --

MR. BALL: You --

(Cross-talking.)

MR. SLATER: Why are you yelling over me?

MR. BALL: I'm not trying to yell over you. I'm trying to finish my -- you interrupted me, and you said, that's what I said, and that's not what you said.

MR. SLATER: You just said that my question is speculative when you

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know that's exactly what they did.

MR. BALL: No, Adam, I didn't. Your question was "Is it the best way." Then you said, "What I asked is what did they use."

That's a totally different question. If you want to ask what did they use, that's not speculative.

MR. SLATER: All right. Are we going to now -- I don't want this interpreted for the witness.

MR. BALL: It doesn't need to be interpreted. I'm not asking --

MR. SLATER: Then let's have him answer.

MR. BALL: I do want my objection interpreted, though.

MR. SLATER: Why?

MR. BALL: Because it's speculative the way you formed the question.

MR. SLATER: Why does he need to know what you're saying? So he can then --

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(Cross-talking.)

MR. BALL: No. I said it is speculative and calls for expert opinion is a totally proper objection, given how you phrased the question.

MR. SLATER: I don't understand why you want your client to hear that you said that. He always repeats what you say.

MR. BALL: Adam, I'm allowed make my objections, and he's allowed to hear them.

MR. SLATER: All right. Go ahead. I'm trying to get through this. I guess I can't.

MR. BALL: No, you're not. I just gave you the form of a question that I would not object to.

MR. SLATER: I'll ask a different question, then.

I haven't asked the question yet, Dr. Shao.

THE INTERPRETER: Okay.

MR. SLATER: What did you want

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to say?

THE INTERPRETER: Go ahead.

MR. SLATER: I don't know. Were you asking me something or --

THE INTERPRETER: The interpreter needs to re-log on to realtime. Can we just --

MR. SLATER: Off the record. Let's go off the record.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 10:33 a.m. We're now off the record.

(Whereupon, a recess was taken.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 10:36 a.m. We're back on the record.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. You stated earlier that back in 2011, at that time nobody had any knowledge on nitrosamine impurities, including its detection methods.

However, here in a 1978 IARC monograph, it specifically says here that the

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principal techniques used are high- and low-resolution mass spectrometry.
MR. BALL: Objection. That mischaracterizes his earlier testimony.
Go ahead and answer.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Correct?
Wait. Actually, I'll ask it differently, then.
This publication in 1978 says that the principal technique to analyze volatile nitrosamines, which would include NDMA and then DMA, is high- and low-resolution mass spectrometry.
Did ZHP know that in 2011?
A. I would like to ask you what publication you're referring to that's published in 1978. Is that the document that's presented on the screen?
Q. Yes.
A. Can you point out which sentence on this paragraph you are referring to?

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Q. Why? Can you read English?
A. You just mentioned about the high-resolution mass spectrometry. I want to make sure high-resolution mass spectrometry is indeed referred to in this paragraph.
Q. But if I show you where it is in the paragraph, if you can't read English, how is that going to help you for me to point out where it is?
A. At least I can confirm that it was indeed mentioned in the publication in 1978.
Q. But you don't read English, so how is it going to help you for me to point out where it says it in this paragraph? Are you going to read it?
A. I just want to confirm that what you just said is indeed included in the publication in 1978, rather than your own understanding and judgment.
Q. Mr. Dong, I would appreciate it if you would actually answer my question.
Do you speak English?
Let me -- why are you asking to

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know where it is in the paragraph when you've already told us under oath that you can't read this language?
A. I did say that I cannot read English. That's a fact. However, I believe I'm entitled to know that statement was indeed included in a publication in 1978. I want to confirm it is a fact.
Q. Okay. Then why don't you do this, Mr. Dong.
Do you see this paragraph in front of us? Why don't you read what you can of that paragraph. Since you're going to confirm it, confirm it out loud for us, please. You'll see it in the fifth line, sixth line, you'll see it. Fifth line.
MR. BALL: Objection. Harassment.
MR. SLATER: It's not harassment.
MR. BALL: It is.
MR. SLATER: The witness said he wants to confirm this by reading it himself, so I'm telling him --

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MR. BALL: No, he did not say he wanted to --
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. It's the fifth line.
MR. BALL: He did not say he wanted to read it himself. That mischaracterizes what he said. He said he'd like you to tell him where it is.
Tell him where it is, and we can go on.
MR. SLATER: Great. It's in the fifth line, it starts.
A. Could you repeat your question? Had that not been the discussion, I would have recalled the question.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. I have no idea what my question was. You totally distracted me. You defeated me on that one.
MR. SLATER: Maureen, if you can find that for me, can you remind me what my question was, please?
///

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(Whereupon, the reporter read back the requested question.)
A. In 2011, ZHP had no knowledge of the formation of NDMA in valsartan zinc chloride process.
When nobody had such knowledge, there was no reason to adopt additional method to test unexpected impurities or the impurities that we were unable to speculate. That is basically beyond our expectation.
As for your statement that I successfully distracted you just now, that's not true. I was merely asking you to be more specific and clear for your questions.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. So you won't answer my question?
A. I believe I've already provided a response to your question.
In 2011, during the development of valsartan zinc chloride process, ZHP did not have any specific knowledge of the formation of NDMA in the valsartan zinc chloride process.

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When nobody had such specific knowledge, I don't believe we take into consideration any further approaches.
MR. SLATER: Okay. Let's take this document down. I give up. Move on to the next thing.
Take that down, Cheryll. Let's go to the other document that I started to identify before, the deviation -- perfect.
(Whereupon, Exhibit Number ZHP-210 was marked for identification.)
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Exhibit 210. Mr. Dong, you've seen this document before, correct?
A. I did review a deviation investigation report with the number DCE-18003. However, I cannot be 100 percent sure the document I reviewed was completely consistent with the document shown on the screen.
MR. SLATER: Let's go to the next page, Cheryll.

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Thank you.
Q. Here on the page with Bates number 75798, there's a list of people who reviewed and approved this report. Your name appears, and you signed this report, correct?
A. That's correct. As shown on the screen, on the third line my name was listed here. I did review and approve this report.
MR. SLATER: Let's go to page 5 of 236.
Q. Section 3.1.1 is the "NDMA Event Description."
Do you see that?
A. I see it under 3.1.1. There's a Chinese sentence which says "Valsartan (zinc chloride process) NDMA Event General Description."
Q. In the first paragraph it refers to -- rephrase.
At the end of the first paragraph, it says, "Please refer to Deviation Investigation No.: DCE-18001 for details."

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My question is, have you seen that report in Chinese, meaning in the Chinese language, DCE-18001?
A. I did review the deviation investigation report with the number DCE-18001.
Q. In the Chinese language?
A. I only read the Chinese version. I do not recall whether the document I reviewed was only the Chinese version or the bilingual version in both Chinese and English.
Q. The second paragraph says in part, "Due to the fact that NDMA is a recently found unexpected impurity with the nature of probable carcinogen, the incident of the deviation has received great attention from Huahai's top management."
Does top management go all the way up to Baohua Chen? Did he give his great attention to this issue?
MR. BALL: Adam, can you scroll down, please? I can't read. You have to scroll down. I can't see it.

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A. I'm sorry, I don't know who you're referring to by "Baohua Chen."
Q. Mr. Chen, the chairman of ZHP.
A. Are you referring to the chairman of ZHP Baohua Chen, spelled as B-O-H-U-A, C-H-E-N?
Q. Yes.
A. Now I understand. I believe there was a misspelling in the English version. That's why I didn't hear very clearly. I'm sorry.
I'm sorry. Can you repeat your question?
Q. You don't remember my question?
A. I'm sorry. We just had some discussion about a person's name. I do not recall the question. I'm sorry.
Q. When this paragraph refers to the issue having "received great attention from Huahai's top management," does that include Mr. Chen, the chairman of ZHP?
A. I believe after this incident happened, some company leaders reported this incident to Mr. Chen.

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Q. Do you know who did that?
A. I don't know. Actually, there are quite a few levels between my pay level and Mr. Chen.
Q. You said people informed him. Which people?
A. I don't know who specifically informed him. However, with regard to the seriousness of this incident, to the best of my understanding, there must be someone who reported this incident to Mr. Chen.
Q. This says a little further down, "NDMA reference standard was immediately purchased and the identity of the impurity was confirmed as NDMA by GC-MS method."
Do you see that? Yes or no. Do you see that? Yes or no.
A. On the screen I do see the sentence referred to by you. It is one of the sentences in the Deviation Investigation Report with the number DCE-18003.
MR. SLATER: Maureen, could you read that answer back to me, please?

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(Whereupon, the reporter read back the above answer.)
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Were you in charge of the -- actually, you know what, we'll get to that. We'll get to that.
MR. SLATER: Let's go to page 60, please.
MR. BALL: Adam, we have about five minutes before the next break.
MR. SLATER: So what do you want to do?
MR. BALL: It's up to you. I'd like to talk to you. We can go off the record now --
MR. SLATER: All right. Let's go off the record.
MR. BALL: I just need to clarify something with you.
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 11:07 a.m. We're now off the record.
(Whereupon, a recess was taken.)

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THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 11:20 a.m. We're back on the record.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Section 4 -- rephrase.
Table 4-2 is titled "Differences in different Valsartan manufacturing process."
Do you see that?
A. I see it.
MR. SLATER: Let's go to the next page, please, page 61.
Scroll down, please.
More. I want the bottom box.
Yes, perfect. Okay.
Q. There's a box that says "TEA process (with sodium nitrite quenching)."
Do you see that?
This was the process used before the zinc chloride process was put into effect, right?
A. I'm sorry. Are you referring to the box that says "TEA process (with sodium nitrite quenching)"? Are you

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referring to this box?
Q. Yes. That's exactly what I just identified for you a question ago.
A. Yes, I see it.
Q. Did you study English at university?
A. I did study English at college; however, I did poor in English class.
Q. Did you have to demonstrate English proficiency in order to graduate?
A. I'm sorry to tell you that in order to graduate from a college in China, you have to pass level 4 English test. For that test, I took six or seven times until finally I passed that test. I'm sorry.
Q. Did you read English language material when you were studying chemistry?
A. Are you referring to my time in college?
Q. Yes.
A. No.
Q. Let's look at this box now. Rephrase.
We're looking now at the "TEA

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process (with sodium nitrite quenching)." And it first says, number 1, "Triethylamine hydrochloride was used as catalyst. Sodium nitrite was used for quenching after reaction." Correct?
A. On the right column in the box of "TEA process," I do see description in Chinese that's basically consistent with your quote.
Q. Number 2 says, "No DMF solvent is added in crude step, and no dimethylamine will be degraded."
Do you see that?
A. Yes. In the line of "TEA process" on the third column from left, I do see your description in Chinese.
Q. Number 3 says, "Triethylamine hydrochloride may contain diethylamine and dimethylamine, react with nitrous acid (formed by sodium nitrite and hydrochloric acid) during the next quenching reaction, and NDMA and NDEA may be formed."
Do you see that?
A. Yes, I see it. In the

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deviation investigation report shown on the screen, I do see such description.
Q. And based on ZHP's evaluation, that actually was occurring, correct? That's how NDMA and NDEA were being formed, with the TEA process with sodium nitrite quenching, right?
A. I'm sorry, your question is a little bit too long, and I didn't quite get your question.
What are you referring to by "that actually was occurring"? What's "that"?
Q. Number 3 describes the root cause for the NDMA and NDEA impurities in the TEA process with sodium nitrite quenching valsartan, correct?
A. With regard to the NDEA and NDMA impurities that were generated from the TEA process of valsartan, in 2018, after NDMA impurity was discovered in valsartan, ZHP conducted the process deviation investigation, and this was one of the findings in the investigation.

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Q. The risk assessment for TEA process with sodium nitrite quenching failed to disclose this potential risk for this contamination as described in number 3, correct?
A. In 2011, the authorities, the industry, and ZHP did not have any knowledge regarding the formation of nitrosamines in the valsartan TEA process.
Q. Answer my question, please.
A. I believe I've already offered my response to your question.
Q. ZHP failed to identify the risk of these impurities forming as part of its risk assessment for the TEA process with sodium nitrite quenching, correct?
A. In 2011, the authorities, the industry, or ZHP did not have any knowledge of the formation of nitrosamines in the valsartan triethylamine process.
MR. BALL: Adam, I think he's trying to answer your question. Would you like me to rephrase it in a way he might be able to answer it more

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easily?
MR. SLATER: If it's going to help.
MR. BALL: I think it might.
In 2011, did ZHP identify that NDMA or NDEA could be formed as part of the TEA process when it conducted its risk analysis?
And that's a yes -- if he can answer that yes or no, we would all appreciate it.
A. I would like to ask you whether my attorney correctly characterized your question or what you wanted to ask.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Yes, please answer it with a yes or no.
THE INTERPRETER: The interpreter is asked to repeat the rendition of the question provided by the witness attorney.
A. In 2011, when ZHP conducted the risk assessment for the TEA process, ZHP did not identify tri- -- did not identify

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nitrosamines as potential impurities. That was based on the knowledge of the authorities, the industry, and ZHP at that time.
Q. ZHP certainly knew by 2011 -- rephrase.
ZHP knew in 2011 that the reaction of dimethylamine and a nitrosating agent such as nitrous acid could form NDMA, correct?
A. In 2011, ZHP did not have any knowledge of the formation of nitrosamine in the valsartan zinc chloride process or the TEA process.
MR. SLATER: Let's go to the next page, the box at the top half of the page, please.
Excellent.
Q. This box now addresses the zinc chloride process.
Do you see that?
A. Yes. I see that on the screen there's a box for the zinc chloride process.
Q. And on the right-hand side this

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says, starting with number 2, "Zinc chloride is used as catalyst for the crude step of valsartan (zinc chloride process)."
Do you see that?
A. Yes, I see that. What you just described is one of the sentences in the box of the zinc chloride process on the third column.
Q. Number 3 says, "DMF solvent was added in the crude step. DMF was degraded into dimethylamine, react with nitrous acid (formed by sodium nitrite and hydrochloric acid) during the next quenching reaction, and NDMA may be formed."
Do you see that?
A. Yes, I see that as part of the content under number 3 in the line of "Zinc chloride process" under the column of -- the first column from the right.
Q. That is the root cause for the NDMA contamination of the zinc chloride process valsartan, correct?
A. What you just said, "NDMA contamination," I need to point out that

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NDMA, rather, is an impurity formed in the valsartan zinc chloride process. It is not a contaminant. We did not have such knowledge until June 2018.
As for the definitions for the impurities and the contaminants, respectively, you may find accurate descriptions in ICH Q3A.
Q. Number 4 says, "Without introducing triethylamine, diethylamine would not be introduced and no NDEA would be formed."
Do you see that?
A. I see that under number 4 in the box of "Zinc chloride process" under the first column from right.
Q. The reason that is referred to there is because the triethylamine with the sodium nitrite quenching process was combining with nitrous acid, NDEA, in that process, correct?
A. The interpreter's translation was very clear; however, I do not understand your question. Could you be more specific or

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clear?
Q. Why is that sentence -- rephrase.
What is the purpose of that sentence, number 4? Why is that stated?
A. In this box under number 4, I do see what you just talked about.
As for the reason why this sentence is here, I need to have a quick review of the context in order to provide you with an answer.
MR. SLATER: Let's go off the clock.
A. Can you scroll up a little bit? I need to read the content above this box. Just scroll up until I see the first page.
MR. BALL: I think he's talking the other direction. The other direction.
There we go.
MR. SLATER: I'm glad you're doing this, Cheryll, and not me.
A. Keep going. Keep going until I see the top of this table.

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MR. BALL: There we go.
A. Just keep going.
MR. BALL: I think she may have gone too far. He said he wanted to see the top of the table.
A. Keep going.
MR. SLATER: The top of the table is on page 60.
MR. BALL: Okay. Thank you. Thank you. Adam.
A. I need to see. I need to see what's above this Table 4-2. Keep going.
Keep going. Keep going.
That's it.
I finished reviewing.
MR. BALL: We can go back on the clock, please.
MR. SLATER: Wait, let's get to the spot first. Hang on.
MR. BALL: Okay.
MR. SLATER: Almost there.
Bingo.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Okay. Please answer the

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question.
Why is sentence number 4 there? What is that communicating to us?
A. After reviewing part of this document, I found out that this table is actually describing the differences between different valsartan processes.
In the table analysis, the formation of nitrosamines was conducted for different valsartan processes. That was based on the knowledge that ZHP did not obtain until June 2018.
More specifically, regarding number 4, in my personal opinion, maybe that is because comments on the specific impurity was made in the previous process analysis; therefore, comments on NDEA is also included here. That's my personal opinion.
Q. When you say this was not known in 2011, are you saying it was not known that amines, A-M-I-N-E-S, had been demonstrated to react with nitrous acid to produce nitrosamines?
MR. BALL: Objection. Vague.

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A. Are you referring to 2011? I just want to confirm time frame.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. Yes.
A. In 2011, ZHP did not have any knowledge of the formation of nitrosamine in the valsartan manufacturing processes, including valsartan zinc chloride process and valsartan TEA quenching process. This applies to the industry and the authority at that time, too.
Q. I'll try it again.
Are you saying that ZHP did not know in 2011 that amines, A-M-I-N-E-S, had been demonstrated to react with nitrous acid to produce N-nitrosamines?
A. I've already provided an answer to your question. If you want to try the same question again, could you please clarify, when you say "amines," are you referring to the primary amines, secondary amines, or tertiary amines? Are you referring to amines with certain molecular weights?

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Q. Any amines, you tell me, which ZHP knew about that could react with nitrous acid to produce nitrosamines in 2011.

A. I just asked to you clarify certain vague terms in your question in order for me to provide you with a more accurate response.

Based on the current knowledge regarding the formation of nitrosamines, not all forms of amines would form nitrosamine. That's the knowledge we have as of now.

Maybe in 100 years or 500 years, the investment of the science and technology will provide us with new discoveries. Maybe.

MR. SLATER: Cheryll, I don't want to lose this page, but I'd like to bring up an article that I think you have now, and I think we're up to Exhibit 211.

Perfect.

(Whereupon, Exhibit Number ZHP-211 was marked for identification.)

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BY MR. SLATER:

Q. On the screen is Exhibit 211, which is a journal article published in the "Journal of Physical Chemistry" in 2010, titled "Theoretical Investigation of N-Nitrosodimethylamine Formation from Nitrosation of Triethylamine."

And the authors' names are Zhi Sun, Yong Dong Liu, and Ru Gang Zhong, and it says they're from the College of Life Science & Bioengineering, Beijing University of Technology in Beijing, and that this was received by this journal June 16, 2009, and then it was received again in November 2009, and it was on the web published December 16, 2009.

MR. SLATER: And that last thing I said about the publication date is at the bottom, so, Cheryll, in fairness, please scroll to the bottom so Mr. Ball can see it. And I'm sure it's in our chat, too.

MR. BALL: Thank you.

MR. SLATER: No problem.

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BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Was ZHP -- rephrase.

In ZHP's thorough scientific analysis during its risk assessment for the TEA process with sodium nitrite quenching and for the zinc chloride process in 2011, did the risk assessment team read this article?

A. As to whether ZHP's valsartan risk assessment team read this article in 2011, as you asked, I am unable to provide an accurate response because this is the first time I ever see this document.

Based on the information I collected as well as the documents I reviewed as a corporate witness, in 2011 ZHP had no knowledge of the formation of nitrosamines in valsartan manufacturing process, which include zinc chloride process as well as the TEA process.

Q. Is diethylamine a secondary or tertiary amine?

A. From the chemistry's perspective, the diethylamine is a secondary amine.

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Q. Is dimethylamine also a secondary amine?

A. That's correct. The dimethylamine is also a secondary amine.

Q. This says in the second paragraph, "Because dialkylnItrosamines are of great interest in carcinogenesis, much attention has been focused on their formation mechanism, especially from secondary amines." I'm going to stop there.

They say "much attention has been focused on their formation...from secondary amines." Was any attention focused on their formation mechanism from secondary amines by ZHP in 2011?

A. What ZHP was focusing on in 2011 was to produce products with quality specifications that would be in compliance with the ICH requirement, and ZHP's knowledge at that time, including the valsartan products.

As for the research of the formation mechanism of nitrosamines, I believe it was the interest of independent

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academic people.
Also, based on what you have just said and what has been translated to me in your question, you mentioned something like a secondary amine.
In ZHP's valsartan manufacturing processes, in particular in the valsartan zinc chloride process, DMF was used as a solvent. From the chemical point of view, DMF is an amide, spelled as A-M-I-D-E. It's not a secondary amine.
In the valsartan TEA hydrochloride process, triethylamine is a tertiary amine, not a secondary amine. That's all I have to say.
MR. SLATER: Maureen, can you just read back the last sentence of what was just translated as the answer, please?
(Whereupon, the reporter read back the above answer.)
Q. This article states in the second paragraph in part, "Consequently, NDMA is generally believed to be formed from the

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reactions of dimethylamine (DMA) and nitrosating agents, such as N203, N204, and ONCl. In addition to secondary amines, however, a wide variety of tertiary amines have also been demonstrated to react with nitrous acid to produce N-nitrosamines in aqueous solution."
What I just read to you from this article from 2010, that information was easily available to ZHP in 2011, correct?
MR. BALL: Objection. Asks for opinion.
A. I don't agree with -- I don't agree with your statement that in 2011 ZHP can easily find that information. That involves resources as well as methods for searching for such information. It's nothing simple.
As for the sentence you just quoted, from the chemistry point of view, for dimethylamine, or DMA, as well as chemicals such as N203, N204, ONCl, ZHP did not use any of those chemicals directly in our manufacturing processes.

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What I mean is that these chemicals are not the raw materials used in the process.
MR. BALL: Adam, it's probably about time for a break.
MR. SLATER: Okay. Let's go off.
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 12:22 p.m. We're now off the record.
(Whereupon, a recess was taken.)
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 12:35 p.m. We're back on the record.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. If ZHP had figured out that diethylamine and/or dimethylamine was a potential degradation product of either of these manufacturing processes for valsartan, they would have had to change the processes to avoid the nitrosating reactions, correct, back in 2011?
A. This is a hypothetical

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question. I don't answer any hypothetical question.
However, with that, in 2011, ZHP conducted corresponding work based on our knowledge at that time, as well as the requirements of ICH.
Q. Well, ICH required ZHP to do a careful scientific analysis in performing its risk assessment for impurities, correct?
A. In 2011, based on the requirements of ICH at that time as well as our knowledge and understanding of valsartan zinc chloride process, ZHP conducted corresponding work using scientific methods.
Q. Actually, ZHP did an insufficient level of research into the process and failed to figure out the risks for impurities that it was creating with its valsartan manufacturing processes in 2011, correct?
MR. BALL: Objection. Calls for opinion and expert testimony.
A. In 2011, ZHP conducted corresponding work using scientific methods

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based on our knowledge of valsartan zinc chloride process at that time.

Meanwhile, the related work was submitted to EDQM and FDA. During this period of time, there were experts who reviewed and approved such work.

Q. Which experts reviewed and approved this work? Give me their names, please.

A. I'm sorry, I don't know. That is because after we submitted our work to the authorities, we don't know who the authorities hired to conduct the review and approval.

Q. You don't know if anybody at the authorities even read what was submitted with regard to the sodium nitrite quenching and zinc chloride processes. You don't even know if anybody there even read what you submitted, correct?

A. To the best of my knowledge, after we submitted documents to EDQM, the authority did provide a response.

I also know that related

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documents pertaining to valsartan zinc chloride process were also submitted as attachments.

Q. It's a simple question. You don't know if anybody actually read anything about the process change details at any authority that your company submitted anything to about the changes, correct?

MR. BALL: Objection. Outside the scope of the 30(b)(6) topics. These are regulatory.

MR. SLATER: I'm following up on his answer.

MR. BALL: That's fine, Adam, I'm not telling him not to answer.

MR. SLATER: I understand. I'm just stating for the record why I think it's appropriate to follow up on his response.

MR. BALL: Okay.

A. In 2011, ZHP already submitted documents regarding valsartan zinc chloride process change to the authorities for review and assessment, and those authorities have

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already provided responses.

In my personal opinion, I personally believe EDQM or FDA as authorities did conduct review and assessment to the valsartan zinc chloride process change.

As for the names of the reviewers, I believe that is beyond the scope of 30(b)(6) topics, and that's beyond the scope of information I need to collect.

Q. Let's go back to my original question before we went off on this tangent.

In evaluating the potential impurities that would potentially form during these processes, the sodium nitrite quenching and the zinc chloride process, there was an insufficient extent and depth of process research, which resulted in the risk assessment failing to identify the risks of nitrosamines, correct?

MR. BALL: Objection. Calls for opinion and expert testimony.

A. I don't agree with your statement. When we talked about the extent and the depth of the process research, we

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need to do that with the background in our mind. Without the background, it is inappropriate to talk about the extent and the steps of the process research.

Q. During the risk assessment process, there was insufficient study and understanding of potential genotoxic impurities on the part of the -- on the part of ZHP in evaluating both the sodium nitrite quenching process and the zinc chloride process, which resulted in failing to identify the risk of nitrosamine impurities, correct?

MR. BALL: Objection. Compound, calls for opinion, and calls for expert testimony.

A. I would like you to be more specific in your question, or ask the questions one by one; therefore, I can provide you with a more accurate response. It's getting late. I'm a little bit tired, I'm sorry.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. But it's the morning for you.

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We're the ones in the middle of the night.
Okay. It's okay. I'm kidding. It's okay.
There was insufficient study and understanding of potential genotoxic impurities in the risk assessment process for both the sodium nitrite quenching and zinc chloride processes in 2011, correct?
MR. BALL: Objection. Compound, calls for opinion, calls for expert testimony.
A. The question you just asked is still a little bit too long, and you can still ask those questions one by one. However, for the pending question, I will try to answer part of your question.
In 2011, ZHP conducted corresponding work using scientific methods based on the ICH requirements then, as well as our knowledge and understanding at that time. Afterwards the results from that work were submitted to the authorities.
After the work results were submitted to the authorities, authorities

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such as EDQM provided their recognition and approval by the corresponding experts of theirs and provided the approval. The corresponding approval documents were included in the valsartan zinc chloride process change documents in 2011.
Q. I'll try it one last time.
I'm not asking about what anyone else did, so I would appreciate it if you would not tell me about regulatory authorities or people outside ZHP, because I'm not asking about any of them.
I'm only asking about ZHP and what it did in its risk assessment.
MR. SLATER: Please translate that for Mr. Dong so he'll understand that and understand what I'm asking, and then I'll ask the question.
Q. Here's my question now, having given you that background.
In ZHP's risk assessment, ZHP insufficiently studied and insufficiently understood the potential genotoxic impurities as part of its risk assessment, and thus

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didn't identify the risk of forming nitrosamines in the sodium nitrite quenching and zinc process -- zinc chloride process, correct?
MR. BALL: Objection. Calls for opinion, calls for expert testimony. May be compound; I'm not entirely sure at this point listening to it.
A. I don't agree with your statement. For each and every of your question, I already provided corresponding response.
With regard to the external authorities in your question, for example the EDQM review and assessment, that is part of the ZHP's process change. For the process change application, that is the action that the regulatory affairs department had to take and followed up.
Had EDQM not provided the corresponding approvals certificate, ZHP's valsartan would have never been sold in the European market, and ZHP's valsartan zinc

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chloride process change would have never been closed.
I'm just using EDQM as an example.
MR. SLATER: Cheryll, let's go to Exhibit 212, please, the next exhibit.
(Whereupon, Exhibit Number ZHP-212 was marked for identification.)
A. I'm sorry, I haven't finished yet. Should I --
MR. SLATER: Take it down, then. Let's wait.
BY MR. SLATER:
Q. You hadn't finished. Okay.
A. Thank you very much for letting me finish my testimony.
In 2011, ZHP conducted corresponding work using scientific methods based on the requirements of ICH at that time, as well as the corresponding knowledge that ZHP had at that time.
The results of our work were

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submitted to the regulatory authorities, such as EDQM, and EDQM as a regulatory authority did provide ZHP with the approval certificate.

That's all I have to say.

MR. SLATER: Okay. Let's go to the next exhibit now, please, Cheryll, Exhibit 212. And this is ZHP-662283.

Scroll back to the top, please.

Thanks.

Q. And you can see this is an investigation report, and it's regarding the June 6, 2018 date of incident.

And there's a list of people that are expected to review and sign, and you're one of the people listed, correct?

A. I have two questions for the pending question.

First of all, you mentioned that the date for this investigation report is sometime in 2016. I cannot see the date 2016 on this report.

Secondly, this report, to the best of my recollection, is part of the

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investigation, and it's only a draft. I wonder whether a draft can be used as an exhibit.

MR. BALL: Adam, would you like me to answer that second question?

MR. SLATER: Sure.

MR. BALL: Yes.

A. Okay. Thank you.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. If Dr. Shao said 2016 -- either I said it by accident or -- I don't know, but I'll -- the date of incident is June 6, 2018, to answer your question. That's what I was referring to.

Do you see that?

A. Thank you. The information is very clear.

Q. I'll reask the question, and we'll hopefully get off to a good start here.

We're now looking at Exhibit 212, which is a draft of an Investigation Report titled "Investigation regarding an unknown impurity," and then in parenthesis "(Genotoxic Impurity)" for date

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of incident June 6, 2018.

Do you see that in front of you?

A. I see it. On the screen I see the corresponding Chinese description, "Investigation regarding an unknown impurity (Genotoxic Impurity)."

MR. SLATER: Please scroll down, Cheryll, to the bottom of this front page.

Q. Okay. This says at the bottom -- there's someone named Yuelin Hu, assistant director in the quality assurance department. That's the person who is listed as the custodian of this document.

Who is that person?

A. I have to make a clarification here.

What I see here, the name listed in this table at the bottom is Yuelin Hu. I just want to make sure we're talking about the same person.

Q. Yes.

A. Yuelin Hu is a colleague of

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mine in the QA department. His title is assistant director. He is responsible for reviewing and approving this report. He's not responsible for the custody of this report.

MR. SLATER: Let's go, Cheryll, in this document to the page that's Bates-numbered 308, please.

Go up a little more.

Okay. Perfect. That's good.

Q. Looking at paragraph 5.2 with the title "Control strategy" -- do you see that heading right there?

A. Can you zoom in a little bit? The font is too small. I cannot see it very clearly.

Q. The heading 5.2 says "Control strategy," correct?

A. That is correct.

Q. And looking now at what it says in this paragraph, it says, "Due to insufficient extent and depth of process research at the early stage, as well as insufficient study and understanding of

potential genotoxic impurities, only side reaction product and degradation products were studied, and was unaware of the further reaction between degradation products and raw material."

Do you see what I just read?

A. I see that. It's one of the sentences in the paragraph under Section 5.2 on the screen.

THE INTERPRETER: The interpreter would like to call it a night.

MR. BALL: Adam, we have -- yeah, we have like five minutes left.

MR. SLATER: If -- we can go off the record.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 1:18 p.m. We're now off the record.

(Whereupon, the deposition was adjourned.)

CERTIFICATE

I, MAUREEN O'CONNOR POLLARD, Registered Diplomate Reporter, Realtime Systems Administrator, and Certified Shorthand Reporter, do hereby certify that prior to the commencement of the examination, PENG DONG, was remotely duly identified and sworn by me to testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

I DO FURTHER CERTIFY that the foregoing is a verbatim transcript of the testimony as taken stenographically by and before me at the time, place, and on the date hereinbefore set forth, to the best of my ability.

I DO FURTHER CERTIFY that I am neither a relative nor employee nor attorney nor counsel of any of the parties to this action, and that I am neither a relative nor employee of such attorney or counsel, and that I am not financially interested in the action.

____

MAUREEN O'CONNOR POLLARD
NCRA Registered Diplomate Reporter
Realtime Systems Administrator
Certified Shorthand Reporter
Notary Public

Dated: April 2, 2021

INSTRUCTIONS TO WITNESS

Please read your deposition over carefully and make any necessary corrections. You should state the reason in the appropriate space on the errata sheet for any corrections that are made.

After doing so, please sign the errata sheet and date it. It will be attached to your deposition.

It is imperative that you return the original errata sheet to the deposing attorney within thirty (30) days of receipt of the deposition transcript by you. If you fail to do so, the deposition transcript may be deemed to be accurate and may be used in court.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEPONENT

I, ___________________________, do Hereby certify that I have read the foregoing pages, and that the same is a correct transcription of the answers given by me to the questions therein propounded, except for the corrections or changes in form or substance, if any, noted in the attached Errata Sheet.

____
PENG DONG DATE

Subscribed and sworn
To before me this
_______ day of __________________, 20____.

My commission expires: _________________

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Notary Public

LAWYER'S NOTES

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